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CARACAS MEETINGS CELEBRATE BOLIVAR BICENTENNIAL

Cuba's Bravo Denounces U.S.

FL281910 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] In Caracas, Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has denounced the threat of direct U.S. military intervention throughout the world, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. During a meeting with Venezuelan congressmen, he called for unity among all the nations of the area and referred to the dangers of imperialist aggression looming over Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Grenada. He stressed that the policy of blockade, blackmail, aggression, and slanders employed in the past and still in use against our country today is the same policy Washington has been applying against Nicaragua, whose people have demonstrated that they can be independent. Flavio Bravo is in Caracas participating in the World Congress on Latin American Political Thought, which is under way as part of the activities marking the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

'Bolivar, Journalism' Congress Ends

PA281419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 24 Jun (EFE) -- Today in Caracas journalists from 17 Latin American countries ended the first congress on "Bolivar and Journalism." The congress was attended by 200 people, mostly journalists, who have done research on the life of liberator Simon Bolivar and his relationship with independent journalism.

'Caracas Declaration' Signed

PA281524 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jun (AFP) -- During the "Bolivar and Journalism" seminar in Caracas today, it was reported that some 200 journalists have been killed in Latin America since 1970, at least 170 are missing, and some 1,200 are living in exile. The seminar, which ended today, was convoked by the Venezuelan Congress and the Federation of Latin American Journalists to honor the liberator on the bicentennial of his birth on 24 July. The "Caracas Declaration," signed by 50 journalists representing professional organizations all over Latin America, condemned the fact that murders, disappearances, exiles, and arbitrary arrests of journalists are taking place "at the end of the 20th century." Besides honoring Simon Bolivar's independence and unity thought, the Caracas Declaration:

1. Reaffirms the principle of self-determination of peoples and rejected interventionism.
2. Expresses concern over the U.S. training of Latin American troops in Panama and Honduras.
3. Condemns the "undeclared war against the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples" as well as the U.S. threats against Cuba.
4. Demands that the people who have disappeared in Argentina, Haiti, Chile, and Uruguay be produced. The specific cases of union leaders Sauel Roche of Haiti, Elsa Antuna of Uruguay, Eduardo Josamin of Argentina, and Ulises Gomez of Chile were mentioned.
5. Condemns the murder of eight Peruvian newsmen in the Ayacucho region in January and demands that the masterminds of the murders and the killers be identified.
6. Condemns the annual slave-like traffic between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
7. Hails the perseverance of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo in Argentina as an example for the whole continent.
8. Supports the Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU), which it asked to intensify its work in Central America and the Southern Cone.
9. Expresses solidarity with the union struggles of the continent's communications workers.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE DISCUSSES POLITICAL ISSUES

PY282140 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1746 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today "categorically and flatly" ruled out the possibility of a coup, though he admitted that there are "minority sectors" that would like to see the democratization process interrupted. The president dismissed political interpretations of the speech delivered last Thursday by Buenos Aires Province Police Chief Fernando Verplaetsen, and admitted that the Cambiaso-Pereyra Rossi case may eventually be turned over to the military courts. President Bignone also gave assurances that "there is total cohesion within the Armed Forces." He thus denied rumors of sectorial confrontations within the Army and disagreements within the military junta. "Unfortunately, many foolish remarks have been made recently in our country, and those foolish remarks may lead us to believe those rumors and to create confusion," Bignone said. Concerning the investigations that are being conducted into the affairs of armed forces members, Bignone noted that "to say armed forces members amounts to a dangerous generalization. The courts are hearing particular cases and armed forces members have been involved in some of those cases."

The president made these remarks at Government House upon returning from the Metropolitan Cathedral, where he attended a mass said in honor of the pope's day.

Asked his opinion on the speech delivered by General Fernando Verplaetsen and on the statement by General Alfredo Esposito, Bignone said that Verplaetsen "worked under my command, I know him very well, I know very well how he thinks and acts and I am also aware of his uprightness."

"It is deeply wrong to seek to involve General Verplaetsen in any sort of affair through conniving interpretations" the president remarked. "Concerning the speech delivered by Verplaetsen," Bignone noted, "it is after all the speech by a police chief who interprets the feelings of his men and who, on the other hand, ends up reaffirming support for justice."

Asked whether the Cambiaso case could be turned over to the military courts, Bignone said that "the law will specify where the case must be tried, either in a provincial, a federal or a military court." Bignone pointed out that "what really matters is the key issue, and the key issue is that we cannot have any doubt at all if we have to choose between an insitution like the police -- whose duty is the preservation of lives and property -- and subversive terrorism -- which seeks the opposite objective in its attempt to seize power." "Subversion," he noted, "knows that it must take some prior steps like the destruction of institutions in order to attain its goals the seizure of power. He explained that "subversive attempts to destroy military and police institutions through direct confrontation have failed totally."

Bignone stressed that subversion "is seeking to destroy institutions through more subtle means, resorting to everything that could contribute to either weakening or destroying institutions. Even though such means are not subversive actions in themselves, in the end they favor subversion."

After stating that there is "full" cohesion within the armed forces, Bignone said that he "personally did not share" the opinion recently voiced by General Juan Carlos Ongania. "This opinion, voiced by a former Army member, is to be analyzed in the light of the regulations that the Army has enforced concerning this kind of statement," the president noted.

He reiterated that "the executive branch follows the armed forces mandate and I am personally fully aware that I am not a constitutional president who has been elected by the people. I was chosen by the armed forces, and therefore I act on behalf of the armed forces and my actions follow the line of thinking of the armed forces."

Asked whether the government would adopt any specific measure to stop the unjustified rise in the cost of living, Bignone replied that "the executive branch has designed a gradual and consistent policy aiming at maintaining the general economic situation within acceptable limits and at improving it in order to hand over power in the best possible way." He added that "we are concerned over the price hike" and that "the government will increase its controls in order to mitigate a situation that is directly affecting the cost of living."

In regard to reports that the Air Force was in disagreement with Interior Minister Llamil Reston's performance, Bignone answered: They are not true."

Concerning some assertions that there is a power vacuum in the country, Bignone stressed that "As president, I cannot admit that there is a power vacuum."

He contended that "The country is going through a very special stage of its political-institutional history in which we are seeking to guarantee as much freedom as possible in the absence of constitutional safeguards."

"I have repeatedly said that freedom, as foreseen by the Constitution, will prevail if all constitutional mechanisms are at work," he remarked.

Asked whether he deemed it appropriate to shorten the period between the elections and the handing over of power, Bignone answered that "The date for handing over power has already been set and I think it is premature to talk about the need to shorten the period, considering that we do not yet have the opinion of he who will have to face the problem, that is, the one who will be chosen president."

Asked whether elections would be held as scheduled, Bignone stressed that "I have no doubt at all, and I think there are very few Argentines who now doubt that elections will be held on 30 October."

"I ask you" -- he said addressing reporters -- "to convey this certainty, which has been demonstrated not only by the president but by the armed forces, to which the president belongs."

The president then admitted that he received a note from the CGT-RA [General Confederation of Labor - Argentine Republic] asking for a solution to socioeconomic problems. Bignone said that no request for an audience has been made. Asked whether the labor confederation would receive an immediate answer, he replied that "The government answers with facts, with a serious and calm attitude, and with solutions that are already under implementation."

Bignone did not rule out the existence of sectors that may attempt to interrupt the democratization process "because there are events that evidently reflect some sort of intention by a minority sector that may be interested in interrupting the institutionalization process."

"But I am fully convinced that this minority sector does not belong to the armed forces," Bignone stressed.

Concerning the amnesty bill, he explained that "it is being studied carefully and seriously by the military junta, in close cooperation with the government."

When consulted about the country's political situation, he said that "the government sees a favorable evolution in the country's political life."

"Some people say that the president would prefer the political situation to follow this course or the other, but I say that I would prefer more moderate language in some specific cases. However, in general, I think the political campaign has developed as expected," Bignone added.

Asked about the situation of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, Bignone said that "as head of the executive branch, the only thing I have now is a request from three former ministers of her administration."

"The note is under analysis, but I think something more than a request will be needed to solve this issue," Bignone concluded.

ARMY COMMANDER ON FALKLANDS, ELECTIONS, ISSUES

PY282317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Cordoba, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- Army Commander Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides said that there was no connection between Judge Salvi's decision to reject an appeal for the release of Admiral Massera, the investigations being conducted regarding the deaths of Cambiaso and Pereyra Rossi, and the promulgation of the so-called amnesty law in the next few days. he said that "the admiral's case is in the hands of the court, which will make the final decision", and that the military junta has not discussed the former Navy commander's problem.

General Nicolaides referred to what he termed the pacification law by pointing out that it is an issue which has been under study for some time now; the implementation of the pacification law is not something new. During the last junta meeting, we discussed the issue, making some adjustments and new suggestions, but it is difficult to give a date for its promulgation since there are still a few requirements that we consider important to fulfill, such as some consultations seeking advice on the final draft of the law.

He explained that representative leaders of the various national sectors would be consulted.

Nicolaides added that "the purpose of this law, as its title states, is to create an atmosphere of pacification; to create an atmosphere of conciliation, of national reconciliation through the most legal procedures possible so that free of greater problems, we may engage in seeking the democratic solution we all desire."

Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides arrived at Cordoba International Airport at 1120. He was met at the airport by General Horacio Varela Ortiz, head of military industries; General Oscar Guerrero, chief of operations of the Army General Staff; General Nestor Angel Chilo, commander of arsenals; Jorge Arguindengui, chief of the 4th Department of Operations of the Army General Staff; as well as by Provincial Minister Henry Aguirre on behalf of the governor.

After reviewing the honor guard, General Nicolaides went by car to La Pagoda launching platform of the 4th Airborn Brigade located near the III Army Corps where he met with journalists before the scheduled military airborne exercises started.

During his chat with journalists, he stated that General Ongania's recent statements are being analyzed, but that he did not know what the results would be.

Nicolaides pointed out that the country has by no means engaged in an arms race since the South Atlantic conflict.

Elections

Regarding press reports which talk about the possibility of postponing the election date for another 90 days, he stated that I read about it but can assure you that nothing has been said in this regard that I know of. Moreover, I haven't heard anything about advancing the date; as a consequence, no studies are being made in this regard. The only thing I can assure you is that according to our commitment, the date for transferring power is 30 January 1984.

When asked his opinion on the book published by General Camps, Nicolaides stated that the Army will not intervene in the disagreement between Camps and Manrique since it is a strickly political issue. Regarding the subversive content of the book, he pointed out that he has ordered his command to analyze it thoroughly, and that is what is being done.

Further on he stated that Mr. Alfonsin should know what he meant when he stated that the country's current indecision lies between democracy and fascism.

Nicolaides then stated that the Argentine Army and my comrades in arms of the other forces intend to act with the greatest of reticence and equanimity within this institutionalization process. We are making truly strong efforts to be able to fit within that framework of equanimity and reticence, and I am convinced that as a consequence, all the solutions that are found will always favor the country's democratization process and not any sector of the country in particular.

No Changes

He was asked whether he thought that small parties would be granted seats in Congress, to which he answered that adequate solutions should be sought for the establishment of a true democracy, and that is what is being analyzed at present with a great sense of responsibility. He added that I did not talk about changing anything, and I want this to be made quite clear since some questions require prompt answers which one does not want to give. In sum, at present there is no idea, no decision to make any changes. What is being carried out is a thorough and responsible study of the best ways to reach a true, pure and salient democracy, and the Argentine Army supports that objective without any hesitation.

Report on the Malvinas

In referring to the report on the events which took place during the war over the Malvinas, Nicolaides stated that the intention is to release it as soon as possible. The Army has prepared a specific report which is ready and which I am analyzing. Its final drafting will not take long. I cannot give you a date because I do not like to make promises, but that report could be released soon as far as the Army is concerned.

Nicolaides added that "I also believe that the report which is being analyzed by officers appointed by the Navy is almost ready. The military junta should also take a short time to analyze that report thoroughly, and the definite report will be released after that. I don't think it will be long before the two reports are released.

Beagle

Regarding the Beagle issue, he stated that the government which receives the Vatican's final proposal should make the final decision. Nicolaides added that "should this government be the one to make the final decision, I understand from what has been discussed at the national government level and with other commanders, that it will be subject to the approval of the new congress.

The interview with the journalists ended with the commander energetically answering the journalist who asked him whether the government would be handed over to whomever wins the upcoming elections. The military chief stated in an energetic tone that "there are some questions that I would like to be made quite clear. I am now asking you what would happen if they are not clear. The answer is up to you. This is my answer to your question: A true democracy leads to a solution. What do we owe that solution to? To the fact that (the result of the elections) should be respected. It is up to you to answer the other thing you are insinuating in your question.

COSTA MENDEZ ON FALKLANDS AIRFIELD, OTHER TOPICS

PY281852 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (TELAM) -- Former Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez expressed his confidence today that the Union of the Center will have the strength that it should have, and stated that all the parties will be united through a clear, precise, popular, and national program. Costa Mendez was interviewed by Radio El Mundo, during which he announced that the alliance of the center parties will have common tickets for the presidency, senators, deputies, and town councilors throughout the country with a very federalist view of politics and the country. Asked whether he would be one of the candidates for national deputy for the federal capital in his role as a member of the Federalist Party of the Center, Costa Mendez stated that the voters will have to decide that.

Airfield on the Malvinas

Regarding a question about the construction of a military airfield on the Malvinas Islands, the former foreign minister said: That is the best news that can be given me, because it shows the adventure upon which Mrs Thatcher has embarked with a view to personal ambitions in order to achieve an electoral triumph that she would not otherwise have achieved, as her administration and economic policies lack a great deal and have been more of a failure than a success. That adventure, he added, cannot continue, neither can that type of expenditure, it is madness that cannot continue.

Regarding the charges about Brazil having given authorization to Great Britain to allow the latter's planes to make stopovers in Brazilian territory on their way to the southern archipelagos, Costa Mendez said that he had no doubt that due to Brazil's situation it must be receiving enormous pressure from Great Britain and from some other country for it to give way and thus soften up Argentina, but Argentina is not going to soften up; neither is Brazil. "It could be," he granted, "that (Brazil) has given way for humane reasons, or that at a determined time it was pressured, but I am sure that the Brazilian people are convinced of Latin America's unity."

Finally, the former foreign minister stated that he did not believe that NATO would help in the British initiative of continuing with its position regarding the Malvinas, because, he said: "I do not know where an extraordinary payment [cuota] will come from for a purpose that has nothing to do with NATO and Europe's security."

BRAZIL TIES COULD DETERIORATE OVER UK STOPOVERS

PY281604 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1508 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (DYN) -- Hugo Caminos, Argentine ambassdor to Brazil, stated today that he believes that relations between the two countries could "deteriorate badly" if the Brazilian Government continues to permit British planes that are on their way to the Malvinas to make technical stopovers in its territory.

Argentina's concern regarding this matter was made known yesterday to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro by Caminos during a special audience at Itamaraty Palace.

The Argentine diplomat, in statements to Radio Continental, said today that the meeting was "cordial," but he said that he had the impression that Saraiva Guerreiro "is fully aware of the seriousness of this situation.

"He said that he was going to study (the problem) with the seriousness that it merits," Caminos stated. He also stated that he had received a guarantee that the topic will be dealt with today by the Brazilian foreign minister and his country's aeronautics minister, Delio Jardim de Mattos.

Ambassador Caminos reported that yesterday's meeting lasted for 30 minutes and that "the Argentine Government's serious concern regarding these incidents" was expressed during the course of the meeting.

After stating that Saraiva Guerreiro had promised to contact the aeronautics minister today in order to glean information about the case, Caminos stated that this "was a positive result" of the meeting.

He then said that the situation "can compromise the good relations between our countries," and when he was asked to what degree, the diplomat stated that "I cannot determine to what degree," but I do believe they could be, "yes, badly deteriorated."

"It could be the beginning of a deterioration" in bilateral relations, the ambassador added.

After stating that he had explained to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro the significance that the Malvinas problem has for Argentina, because they are considered "to be a colonialist bastion in our territory," the Argentine diplomat concluded by saying that if the Brazilian permission remains in force allowing British planes to make stopovers in Xrazilian territory, then that position "is very capable of causing deterioration" in bilateral relations.

FOUR RADIO STATIONS CLOSED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY281447 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Santa Cruz, 22 Jun (EL Diario) -- Radios Oriental, Piray, and Maritima had their broadcasts interrupted suddenly when groups of people protested against the closure of Radio Willy Bendeck, which was closed yesterday and has not yet resumed broadcasting. At about 1100, the studios of Radio Oriental were filled with people protesting over the radio against "the attack against freedom of expression by local authorities" who had ordered the closure of "Radio Willy Bendeck." The program was abruptly interrupted to prevent the broadcast of the group's demands. The group then immediately headed for "Radio Piray," where they were able to protest against the closure of the radio, but at about 1430, Radio Piray broadcasts were also interrupted. With the same objective in mind, the group then headed for Radio Maritima, where they used its installations for about 40 minutes. However, as on the other occasions, the radio braodcasts were also interrupted.

Answering questions, the directors and owners of the stations noted that they did not know the reason for the sudden interruption of their broadcasts, although they did not reject the idea that like "Radio Willy Bendeck," their power lines were out. As of now, four radio stations are off the air and there is much speculation about what might happen to the other five stations, four of which are private while the fifth belong to the Army.

The local mayor held a meeting with station owners, newspaper directors, and media directors in general to express his concern over the attacks. During a dialogue with media representatives, the mayor noted that "he had nothing to do with the closure of "Radio Willy Bendeck." He noted that the station had been temporarily closed "to safeguard its installations." Although the mayor noted that the radio was closed in keeping with court orders "while the case was under investigation," the charges raised against the station were not specified. The order was reportedly issued by Judge Cesar Guzman.

NEW MNRI APPOINTEE HOLDS OUT FOR CONFIRMATION

PY281728 Paris AFP in Spanish 0141 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the brand new executive secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], Hernando Poppe Martinez, who was recently designated to hold that post by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, has declined the appointment. Poppe Martinez, who serves as transport and communications minister, succeeded Feliz Rospigliosi Nieto, who decided to resign in order to pave the way for the reunification of the MNRI. The minister made it clear in statements to AFP that he will not take over as executive secretary until his appointment is ratified by a national party congress. The decision appears to conform to the line of the MNRI Legalist sector, whose leader, Senator Federico Alvarez Plata, advocates that the direct appointment of leaders as practiced by Siles Zuazo should be discontinued and that a national congress should restore the democratic structure of the MNRI.

UK MILITARY PLANE STOPOVERS AT CANOAS AIR BASE

PY282150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Today in Sao Paulo it was reported that a British Air Force Hercules C-130 that was bound for the Falkland Islands landed today at Florianopolis Airport in the capital of the southern state of Santa Catarina.

According to the O ESTADO news agency, which quoted sources from the Florianopolis air base, the aircraft landed at 1700 local time (1300 GMT) due to bad weather conditions in Canoas, in the neighboring state of Rio Grande do Sul.

According to General Thales de Almeida Cruz, commander of the Fifth Regional Air Command, the airport at the Canoas Air Base has been used by British planes transporting medicines and foods to the Falklands since the end of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the archipelago.

The O ESTADO news agency noted that military sources at Marcilio Dias Airport did not disclose the type of cargo being transported by the British Hercules, which stayed in Florianopolis less than half an hour. Moreover, this information has neither been confirmed nor denied by Brazilian officials.

GALVEAS DENIES PLANS TO BREAK IMF AGREEMENT

PY280244 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 18

[Text] Brasilia, (O GLOBO) -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has noted that reports stating that Brazil has reportedly broken its agreement with the IMF because of IMF demands regarding the disbursement of the loan are "completely false,"

This information was issued to the press by Galveas' spokesman, diplomat Pedro Luis Rodriguez, after a telephone conversation with the finance minister. According to Rodriguez, proof of this is that part of the IMF mission continues to work in Brazil in search of new facts to formalize the agreement scheduled for August.

IMF Mission to Return

PY280236 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 18

[Text] Brasilia, (O GLOBO) -- The Central Bank reported yesterday that the three members of the IMF mission that are currently in Washington will return to Brazil on Wednesday to resume their negotiations with the Brazilian Government. According to the Central Bank, the return of the top-ranking members of the IMF mission should be interpreted as a mere interruption of the discussions at the technical level for the purpose of holding consultations of a political nature.

According to economic sources, the Brazilian Government's main concern in its negotiations with the IMF is to guarantee a strategy by which gradual readjustments can be made to the Brazilian economy. According to these same sources, the Brazilian Government believes it is risky to impose drastic cuts in those sectors affecting the fiscal deficit due to the current recession.

There is also concern that the enforcement of a stricter adjustment program may seriously jeopardize the survival of certain important national industrial sectors.

It is hoped that as a result of these consultations with the IMF in Washington, the limits that are considered bearable by the Brazilian Government will be sufficient for the adjustment program that the IMF is implementing in the country. The sources did not doubt that this decision will be favorable to the Brazilian proposal.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

PY281901 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jun 83 p 14

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Jose Carlos Madeira Serrano, foreign department director of the Central Bank, reported yesterday that Brazil is in arrears in the payment of its foreign commitments by $900 million. This is in contradiction to Serrano's own forecast made on 19 April that the country would be able to hold the arrears down to $199 million in June 1983.

The Brazilian Government, said Serrano, does not accept this situation, which restricts us and is contrary to our inclination and to President Joao Figueiredo's political decision. We did not strive for this when we structured the foreign debt renegotiation schedule.

During the interview granted yesterday, Madeira Serrano played down the consequences of the delay in the release of the installments of $411 million from the IMF and $635 million from international banks. Both the IMF and international banks, reported Serrano, are committed to paying the loan from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) for an official amount of $400 million and the bridge loans from financial institutions amounting to $540 million, including the interest accrued on the transactions.

The Brazilian Government's aim now, according to the Central Bank director, is to wipe out the uncertainty about the country's foreign debt by outlining a program which reassesses the need for resources, not only for this year, but also for the period ending 31 December 1984. It is also the aim, said Serrano, to "lay the groundwork" for the 1985 program.

The scheduling of the new Brazilian foreign program, regarded as "phase two" of the program, will actually get underway next week with the arrival of the representatives of the economy subcommittee, headed by the Bank of Montreal. The subcommittee's task is to reassess the need for foreign resources for this and the next 2 years which will be jointly undertaken with Brazilian officials.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN EXPORTS UP -- Brazilian exports recorded a drop in volume -- 2.47 percent -- and a 3.25 percent increase in value over the first 5 months of 1983, as reported by official records disclosed today in Rio de Janeiro. Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) statistics indicate that over the first 5 months of this year, 47,200,868 metric tons of assorted products have been exported, worth $8,399,320,000 compared to 48,397,408 metric tons, worth $5,134,825,000, over the same period in 1982. According to interim official projections, over the first 5 months of 1983, the Brazilian trade balance recorded a $2,121,000,000 surplus, against an $82 million surplus over the same period, last year. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 21 Jun 83 PY]

MULTIPARTY GROUP REBUTS, SCORES GOVERNMENT

PY281908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0219 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago 27 Jun (EFE) -- The "Multiparty Group," made up on Chilean leftist, centrist, and rightist politicians, today rebutted official comments that blame the discontent prevailing in Chile on foreign inspiration or on a particular ideological sector. In a communique, the multiparty group states that "neither the regime's arbitrariness, the few corrective measures it has enacted, its promises, nor its threats will calm the people's widespread discontent."

For his part, speaking at a meeting attended by regional intendants and province governors, President Augusto Pinochet said today that a third national protest -- like those staged on 11 May and 14 June -- would not be tolerated. The president also remarked that those actions had been fomented by the communist party.

The "multiparty group" remarks that "Chile has been out of control for a long time. The government boasts its power, but it does not rule the country. As days pass it becomes increasingly evident that the current regime is worn out." The political group goes on to say that under these circumstances, it is no surprise that the Chilean people have resorted to actions of protest as their only possibility of having their needs met, their aspirations realized, and their rights respected.

The communique indicates that "the people will not be afraid of those who want to silence them and will not tolerate provocations from those who seek to foment violence either." The communique reiterates that the Chilean situation is worsening and that the economic crisis, which has been marked by a paralysis of productive activities, unemployment, and indebtedness, is driving an increasing number of families to despair.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNION LEADER ON PROTESTS

PY280301 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 June 83

[Text of interview granted to (Raul Bercelo) by Hernol Flores, president of the Chilean National Association of Government Employees, in Santiago, Chile; no date given]

[Text] [Question] Mister Flores, what is your experience in this process that is somehow leading to these national protest days, which have had partial acceptance?

[Answer] Well, on 11 May 1983, a process began in the country, a different process, with different characteristics. For 10 years the Chilean workers have had the single responsibility of struggling for the recovery of our democracy and freedom in this country. Up to this point, it has been a give-and-take struggle, trying to obtain an understanding from the authorities that the people have the right to recover their rights. Unfortunately, we have never had any positive answer from the military government. For this reason, on 11 May we decided to begin a more active protest, peaceful but active protests, to demonstrate that the people are absolutely fed up with these restrictive measures we have been enduring.

The 11 May protest has been an overwhelming success which has surpassed all the workers' expectations. They went beyond our own expectations, and this allowed all citizens to participate in this protest, which has undoubtedly profoundly shaken the Chilean dictatorship.

And a process began then, a different process, with characteristics different from all previous ones, which continued on 14 June. For this very reason, we staged the second national day of protest, again a categorical and overwhelming success, because the entire people, from all levels, have expressed their weariness and their exhaustion.

On this occasion, the government played some cards. It withdrew the police from the city, for example, leaving the city abandoned, which allowed vandalism in some sectors, and as we ourselves have explained, this vandalism was initiated by government agents themselves, who tried to infiltrate among the people so as to instigate vandalic actions and thereby discredit the workers movement. Fortunately, they did not succeed and we continue this idea, with these protests, to a point of reaching a more positive action. Unfortunately, far from understanding this message from the people, far from understanding the justice of these peaceful protests of all Chileans, the military government brought criminal charges against and imprisoned the union leaders of these movements, and many citizens as well. This action has precipitated the circumstances, and for this reason, several sectors, together with the transport workers, including the owners of trucks, and buses, and the National Workers Command, which is made up by the most important Chilean union organizations, have agreed to begin a national stoppage of activities as of Thursday in seeking to obtain our objectives through these means.

[Question] Concretely, Mister Flores, what is the final objective, to change the government or to change government policies by keeping the military leaders?

[Answer] The National Workers Command has said and we have always reaffirmed it: We struggle for one single objective. We want this country to recover its historic democratic tradition. This is the fundamental objective of our struggle. We are not for a change in the system or for trying to solve the effects of this problem. No. We want to attack the cause, the direct cause of all problems that we Chileans are facing: The excessive number of unemployed persons, there are more than 1 million unemployed workers; prostitution of the youth; the increasing criminal rate; drug addiction; exiles; torture; imprisonment. All of them are the results of a single cause, the results of the dictatorship. They are results of a cause, that there is no freedom in the country, that there is no democracy.

[Question] Mr Flores, during the hours we have spent in Chile, we succeeded in finding, in you, a person who talked courageously, and believe me, it was not easy to find one. Thank you very much for this.

[Answer] Thank you, and greetings to all Argentine people and workers.

FIVE UNIONS LEADERS WHO STAGED PROTEST ACQUITTED

PY281831 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0057 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 Jun (EFE) -- Judge Hernan Cereceda, specially appointed by the government to prosecute the leaders responsible for calling the national protest on 14 June, today acquitted five top union leaders who showed up for the hearing. The judge heard the statement of former Senator Jorge Lavanderos, president of PRODEN [National Development Project], an organization comprising sectors of varying political trends of the right, left and center. He was acquitted. The union leaders acquitted were Hernol Flores, chairman of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF); and Eduardo rios, chairman of the Democratic Union of Workers (UDT) and of portworkers. Also aquitted were Federico Mujica, chairman of the Chilean Confederation of Private Sector Employees (CEPCH), Juan Antinoa, representative of the coal sector workers; and Antonio Nimiza, chairman of the Oil Workers Federation.

PRESIDENT ON TERRORISM, MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY281646 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated here today that disagreements should be voiced in a public debate and not by shooting, as the subversives do. Therefore, he added, the government will enforce the laws and will capture the outlaws who raid the country. President Belaunde also said that the ideology of the subversive extremist operating in the country is not of Peruvian origin, but has been imported with a view toward creating chaos.

The president's statements came in the wake of a proposal by the country's Attorney General Miguel Cavero to the Maoist-leaning Shining Path extremists to hold talks. The proposal, which elicited contradictory reactions in political circles, was virtually turned down yesterday by an imprisoned Shining Path leader.

On the other hand, Belaunde stated that if PPC [Popular Christian Party] leader Luis Bedoya Reyes decides to run for mayor of Lima, he would be a winning candidate and that all the members of the ruling party, Popular Action, would support him. The PPC participates in the Popular Action administration. However, the president noted that his party has many members qualified to run for Lima mayor in the municipal elections to be held in November 1983.

CHOICE OF NEW LABOR MINISTER CAUSES SURPRISE

PY281720 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 28 Jun 83

[By Carlos Lareau]

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE) -- Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro will be sworn in tomorrow, Tuesday, as the new Peruvian labor minister, following his unexpected appointment to replace Alfonso Grados Bertorini. Grados' resignation -- presented on Friday to the Council of Ministers -- was unofficially released on Saturday and officially confirmed today. It opened the doors over the past weekend for various speculations about an imminent government crisis. However, the report, released at midnight, that journalist Patricio Ricketts would hold the post being vacated by Grados Bertorini averted a possible cabinet crisis due to a vacuum at the Labor Ministry.

Nevertheless, the designation of Ricketts, who has been the presidential adviser in press matters and a man not affiliated with the government party, has caused a certain surprise in political circles because he is controversial. Ricketts, who during the period of Velazco Alvarado's military regime during the past decade held posts of confidence within nationalized journalistic enterprises, has risen over the years to the post of aide to President Belaunde Terry, although he never accepted the discipline of the Popular Action Party.

Now the president's confidence has taken him to the cabinet at a time when the government is facing a serious economic crisis -- with the social consequences with which he will have to deal in his role as labor minister -- an unceasing terrorist problem and the growing political confrontation which will precede the municipal elections to be held in November.

During a press conference, Grados admitted that he had resigned because the labor policy was not compatible with the social conciliation he sought and the economic master guidelines imposed by Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor.

Should the rumors circulating in Lima political gossip be confirmed about a similar incompatibility between the industry and the economy ministers, the election campaign could be marked by the end of "cordial understanding" between the governing party and its ally, the Popular Christian Party.

Former Minister Explains Resignation

PY281719 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0257 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE) -- Former Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini confirmed tonight that he had resigned because he disagreed with the government's economic policy. During a press conference he gave at the Labor Ministry, Grados, who held the post of minister for 3 years, explained his "inability to continue the efforts of trying to harmonize economic policy with what I believe must be done regarding social policies."

The former labor minister explained that his resignation was submitted to President Fernando Belaunde Terry on 6 June and that in the letter he had explained to the president that there could be no correlation between the policy being implemented by Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor and the policies of his Labor Ministry. Grados said that no matter what degree of austerity must be implemented through an economic policy, there must be formulas to make the consequences less serious for the more needy classes, that is, if the social consequences are correctly dealt with.

The former labor minister made it clear that his resignation "was in no way" due to his possibly becoming a candidate for the mayorality of Lima in the municipal elections that are to be held in November 1983. This had been speculated in local political circles.

Grados was replaced by Patricio Ricketts, who will be sworn in tomorrow by President Belaunde at Government House.

PRIVATE MINEWORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY282236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1116 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (TELAM) -- The 25,000 workers of the small- and medium-sized private mining companies have declared an indefinite strike beginning today, an employee of the federation of this group has reported. He said that this decision has been made because an agreement has not been reached with the government regarding the payment of salaries to workers of companies that were closed a few months ago, and regarding the demands of workers from other enterprises, especially those engaged in silver mining.

A union source has stated that there is no assurance whether the workers of the greater mining sector and the steel industry will adhere to this measure, both in the state and private sector, who total approximately 25,000 workers.

The source stated that the workers of the U.S. enterprise Southern Peru Copper Corporation, who work in the copper mines of Toquepala and Cuajone have not decided on their participation. The miners of the state company Centromin-Peru [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise] and the steel workers of the Minero-Peru [Peruvian State Mining Enterprise] refinery have not yet decided on their participation either.

SHINING PATH BOMBS LIMA; REJECTS DIALOGUE

PY281828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Nine dynamite attacks caused alarm in Lima while a real tragedy was prevented in Ayacucho when the police managed to deactivate five bombs which had been hurled against a gas plant. These new attacks are part of a new escalation of terrorism by the extremist Shining Path group. Moreover, anonymous phone calls, presumably made by members of the Shining Path, to various sectors of the media have rejected the proposal for dialogue made by Miguel Cavero Egusquiza, attorney general of the nation, and have warned that the armed struggle will spread throughout the country.

The attacks which caused material damage but no casualties started with the explosion of a powerful dynamite device at the Wiese Bank headquarters located on Central Carabaya Avenue, 400 meters from Government Palace. This explosion caused serious material damage. At the same time, other dynamite explosions took place in a branch of the Wiese Bank located in the urban area, in the luxurious El Dorado building, at the headquarters of the governing Popular Action Party in the popular La Victoria district, in the Camino Real shopping center, and in the San Isidro residential district. The explosions of two other powerful bombs scared people walking through Universitario Park, also in downtown Lima. The police reported that luckily the explosions did not cause any major damage since they took place in green areas of the park. Another attack, in which 200 mechanics almost died, took place in the workshop of the National Railway Enterprise (ENAFER) where the members of Shining Path placed five high explosive bombs. They were deactivated in time, thus preventing a real tragedy. At the same time, another dynamite device exploded in the waiting room of the modern San Jorge prison located on the outskirts of Lima, causing serious damage to the building. The police also managed to deactivate another home-made bomb which terrorists had placed on the Ricardo Palma bridge in the Surquillo district. The source added that five dynamite devices which had been hurled against a propane gas plant in Ayacucho, 575 km from the capital, were deactivated by the police thus preventing another disaster, since 10,000 propane gas containers had just been delivered to the plant which is located near the Los Cabitos military barracks, a school, and the airport.

In the meantime, while President Fernando Belaunde Terry confirmed the government decision not to hold dialogue with the Shining Path group, which will be severely punished by the law, Miquel Cavero Egusquiza, attorney general of the nation, has reiterated his decision to talk with the subversive elements.

The magistrate stated that he has made a call for dialogue in his capacity as legal representative of the people and that he is the person they should talk to. He added that his dialogue is not official since his office is autonomous and independent.

The police also disclosed that during the past 11 days approximately 11,000 persons have been (?arrested) in Lima alone, and, while the state of emergency is in force throughout the country, they will continue operations aimed at arresting the terrorist.

Student Killed, Policeman Injured

PY290158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE) -- Today the police reported that one student was killed and one republican guard was injured in two terrorist attacks that took place last night and this morning.

Sergio Nieto, 22 years of age, student, was presumably murdered with two shots in the head by guerrillas of the Shining Path movement, in the Leon Pampa neighborhood 4 km from downtown Ayacucho. The terrorists left a note next to his body saying: "This is how traitors to the cause die."

The republican guard was injured in the leg during a police confrontation with a group of 50 terrorists who tried last night to dynamite the Macro bridge over the Macro River. According to the police report, several terrorists were reportedly killed, though there has been no confirmation of this because the bodies were recovered by their friends. The Macro bridge is considered very strategic since it links Ayacucho with the province of Cangallo, and it is used frequently by the forces of order.

The police from Arequipa, 1,025 km south of Lima, also reported today that two bombs went off at the doors of two Peruvian Investigative Police Stations in the evening between Sunday and Monday, shattering windows.

Massive Arrests in Lima

PA280529 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] More than 3,000 people have been arrested by the Peruvian police in Lima in the last 48 hours, accused of participating in terrorist activities. A judge and a public notary were arrested in Ayacucho. These arrests are being carried out in accordance with the state of emergency that was established over a month ago.

General Ricardo Rojas, chief of the Csvil Guard's Second Region, headquartered in Lima, disclosed that in the first 25 days of the state of emergency, more than 11,000 have been arrested.

APRA CANDIDATE FOR LIMA MAYOR

PY282048 Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The young journalist Alfredo Barnechea will be APRA's [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] candidate for the mayor of Lima. Yesterday he scored a landslide victory in APRA's internal elections and in the evening his victory was labeled as "an APRA Party victory."

Barnechea won 21,250 votes of a total of 44,214 votes, that is, 48.06 percent. Manuel del Pomar obtained 12,512 votes, or 28.29 percent; and Abel Salinas won 10,452 votes, or 23.63 percent. The balloting was performed normally and in a fraternal and democratic atmosphere.

EXTENSION OF SAN JOSE ACCORD TO HELP REGION

FL282110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Article entitled: San Jose Accord Prospects by Eduardo Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 28 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- On 23 June an upcoming meeting was announced between the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Miguel de la Madrid and Luis Herrera Campins, who will define the methods to be applied in the San Jose Accord in case of an eventual 4th year of operation.

Clearly, the San Jose Accord represents a demonstration of the willingness to cooperate with fraternal countries in Central America and the Caribbean, but the violent situation prevailing in the area has had its effect on the value of Central American currency, which is lower than Mexico's and Venezuela's and lacks a stable exchange in the international money market.

The Central American crisis has forced authorities to redefine their positions in order to plan and confront the situation in the future. In its general energy policy, Mexico's National Development Plan states that according to our ability, cooperation at the multilateral and bilateral level and the fortification of various accords and organizations such as OLADE would be promoted.

Among the proposals under consideration to expand the San Jose Accord for one more year, there is the proposal to decrease the amount of light crude oil and increase the amount of heavy crude. This situation would favor Mexico, particularly in its sales to Europe where Mexican crude has few prospects due to competition from North Sea oil exporting countries.

Before it agrees to continue participating in the San Jose Accord, Venezuela is expected to insist on greater Mexican cooperation, Mexican membership in OPEC, abandonment of its isolationist and unilateral policies incompatible with its position as an important world oil producer and exporter, an end to proposals for the reorganization of the oil market, an end to question of membership in OPEC, and the establishment of new channels for dialogue, cooperation, and negotiation with OPEC.

As it now stands, European clients only acquire Mexican crude to diversify their supply sources and -- in view of the current sales conditions -- Mexican crude is not a commercially-viable alternative to oil available from other sources. Therefore, the extension of the San Jose Accord by Mexico and Venezuela would register one more point of cooperation, not only between the two, but with all the brother countries of the region which suffer from bankrupt economies and lack the prospect of having their own energy resources.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN STEEL PRODUCTION -- Mexico City, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican steel production dropped by 231,000 tons (9.3 percent) during the first quarter of 1983 compared to the same period in 1982, the Iron and Steel International Institute in Brussels has reported in a study. It reported that in April, Mexico produced 565,000 tons of raw steel; or 46,000 tons less than in April 1982 and 17,000 tons less than in March of this year [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 26 Jun 83 FL]

REPORTAGE ON CONATO-CALLED GENERAL STRIKE

2-Day Strike Begins 28 Jun

PA281613 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] At 0101 today the workers affiliated in the National Confederation of Organized Workers (CONATO) began a general strike to protest the announced reforms to the Labor Code and the Housing Law, as well as the failure to return the second portion of the 13-month wage as of August this year. CONATO has 250,000 affiliated workers throughout the republic: (CTRP) [Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama], the National Central Organization of Panamian Workers (CNTP), the Panamanian Central Organization of Transportation Workers (CPTT), the Single Union of Collective Transportation [Sindicato Unico de Trasporte Colectivo], The Union of Workers of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification (SITIRHE), and the Union of the National Institute of Telecommunications, among others.

According to a spokesman for the National Central Organization of Transportation Workers [Central Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte], this sector, which makes possible the movement of thousands of workers to their work places, particularly in the cities of Panama and Colon, will suspend its services today and tomorrow.

Last Friday, Roosevelt Reyes, honorable representative of the National Legislation Council for Chiriqui Province, submitted a bill which establishes that the second portion of the 13th-month wage will be returned to the workers as of August 1984. The bill was approved. Through its leaders, CONATO has maintained the position that the second portion of the 13th-month wage must be returned to the workers as of August 1983 and that these funds should be the economic base for a workers bank.

In reference to the workers movement today and tomorrow, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Republic [Federacion de Camaras de Comercio de la Republica] released a communique to the nation on Sunday. The organization "demands that the appropriate authorities guarantee public order so that the public and business activities can develop normally."

A CONATO spokesman has stressed that the strike to be held today and tomorrow throughout the country has a "civic, not a violent character."

The Isthmian Workers Central Organization (CIT) has decided not to support the strike announced for today and tomorrow.

Students Demonstrate in Sympathy

PA281816 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Students of the University of Panama this morning blocked traffic on the Transisthmian Highway. They were expressing their solidarity with the 48-hour strike declared by the CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers].

Garbage cans, tree trunks, and large stones served as suitable instruments for blocking traffic along one of our major arteries here in the capital. The university students, members of several leftists political organizations active in the university, shouted slogans related to the strike.

Members of our armed institute wearing combat gear and commanded by Major Castrejon spent some 30 minutes dislodging the students from the highway. Tear gas was used at first, but due to the billigerence of the students, who used stones to defend themselves, the guardsmen fired pellets. The National Guard's actions were directed at the university campus. Bombs and pellets were fired on the premises of the School of Humanities, where the students sought refuge. The scenes filmed by our cameraman, Rolando Aizpu, clearly reflect this morning's events, during which at least three students were wounded by pellets.

Meanwhile, the students of the Arts and Crafts School, who at the time were finishing their school activities and were watching the scene, were also hit by pellets and affected by the tear gas.

Once the National Guard finished clearing the Transisthmian Highway, the students defiantly proceeded to block it again. It is therefore expected that new confrontations will take place again in the next few hours.

Call To Strike 'Ignored'

PA281917 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Labor activities were taking place in total calm and tranquillity this morning and most of the afternoon [as heard] in the capital city and the interior. In general, the call to strike issued by the National Council of Organized Workers, CONATO, has been ignored. The 48-hour strike, which had been scheduled for today and tomorrow, was organized by that labor organization, which includes the country's major central labor organizations. The strike is being staged to demand that the second portion of the 13th-month wage be returned and to protest the reforms to the Labor Code and the creation of the Workers Bank.

Two of those major demands were answered last night during a marathon session of the National Legislation Council. Shortly before midnight, the legislative body approved in first debate the bill that returns the second portion of the 13th-month wage to the workers as of 15 August 1984 and creates the Workers Bank. The internal regulation of the National Legislation Council specifically establishes that all bills must be approved in two separate debates on different days. Therefore, after approving the bill in first debate before midnight, the Legislation Council proceeded to approve the bill in a second debate without discussion a few minutes after midnight. This time the bill met with no objections even though between 1982 and 1983 the same parliamentarians turned it down on three separate occasions in the form of bills submitted by Targidio Bernal and Alberto de Santis. The measure adopted in a marathon meeting did not keep the union leaders from staging their strike even though, that had been the intention.

Although the union leaders claimed that the strategy outlined was intended to achieve considerable participation in the strike, the partial results have been truly devastating to the Panamanian union movement. The shops along Central Avenue and Via Espana have been operating normally all day and the operations of the banking sector, one of the country's most important, were completely normal. The transport sector, which had been regarded as the backbone of the announced labor strike, did not join the strike this morning, practically foiling CONATO's call to strike. The construction sector also continued its activities normally this morning.

Foreseeing isolated irregularities in the transport sector, the National Guard's Civic Action vehicles picked up people in various parts of the capital. This activity was not really necessary because the transport service operated normally.

Elsewhere in the country, in Chiriqui Province for instance, activities are normal except in the banana sector in Puerto Armuelles, which has been completely paralyzed.

In Veraguas Province, Ceferino Rodriguez, president of the Federation of Workers of Veraguas [Federacion de Trabajadores de Veraguas], which includes the most important unions in that province, told our correspondents that they have neither joined the strike nor do they plan to join it in the future. Workers in the areas of trade, banking, construction, and other labor sectors in Veraguas completely ignored the call to strike today.

In the Azuero region -- Herrera and Los Santos -- the situation has been completely normal and participation in the 48-hour strike that began today has been nil.

In Colon, the transport sector was paralyzed early in the evening by union leaders who, by sheer force and through intimidation, kept the drivers from going from Panama to Colon and vice versa. As a result of the violent actions carried out by the labor leaders in Colon, National Guard Corporal Roberto Anderson was injured this morning. He has been admitted to the Manuel Amador Guerrero Hospital in Colon. Through the sheer use of force, union leaders kept workers in Colon's Free Zone from carrying out their activities this morning. A similar situation occurred in other important labor sectors of the province. Concerning the actions carried out to impede normal activities, in Colon, these Panama-Colon route bus drivers report the following:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We were threatened in Colon and were told that if we came out they would stone us and destroy the buses. They asked us to please not come out. So we have not risked a trip today.

[Reporter] So what is the real situation regarding bus service between Panama and Colon? Has it been paralyzed?

[Unidentified speaker] It has not been paralyzed, because if the government -- that is, the National Guard -- backed us, we would make the trips. If they protect the road like they have done in the past, like they do every day, we would make the trip.

[Reporter] So the National Guard is not guaranteeing the drivers' security?

[Unidentified speaker] No, they have given us no guarantees. We are waiting. If they would at least place traffic police along the road to protect the transport services, we would make the trips right away.

[Jaramillo] The only reason why we have suspended the transport services is because it is unsafe for our vehicles. If somebody could somehow guarantee us that we would arrive and return safely, we would make the trips. There are many buses here. You don't see them here right now, but just as you see mine there, there are many other vehicles in the area, ready to make the trip, if we could only receive the guarantee that our vehicles will not be damaged.

Another thing: I often make a morning trip between Panama and Colon and I always see patrols along the highway. Strangely enough, today I only saw one patrol car. In other words, when they want to give us tickets, we see as many as 20 patrol cars along the highway. Today, when we need their support and protection, I only saw one patrol car while coming from Colon to Panama.

In other words, we don't think it is safe to make the trip. It is not a matter of our not wanting to make the trips or to render the service. We do want to give the service.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the National Guard has not guaranteed you the necessary protection?

[Jaramillo] A patrolman came around a while ago. My companion here talked to him and told him that if they escorted us, if they guaranteed us that we could make the trip, we would make it. He phoned and they told him that they could guarantee nothing. I was planning to go ahead with my trip, but the others here told me: Jaramillo, that is madness. Nobody is guaranteeing our vehicles, and they are very expensive. [end recording]

First Day of Strike 'Failure'

PA281933 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] We do not want to formulate opinions about the 48-hour strike called by the CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers]. The news reports that we will broadcast will give the television viewers enough information to reach their own conclusions.

Activities were normal this morning in the Panama City suburbs. Students and workers began their trips to their normal activities early today. We filmed the intersection of Ricardo J. Alfaro Avenue and the Transisthmian Highway where as can be seen , everything was normal except for the absence of the Colon-Panama buses.

Commercial and industrial activities are normally taking place in the Tumba Muerto, Obarrio, and Paitilla sectors of Panama City. Workers in several companies involved in the production and distribution of various products went to work as usual. In several companies where unions operate, some members respected the CONATO strike call but this has not affected production. Buses and taxis are circulating on Via Espana. Only in the construction sector is the strike being staged by most of the workers so the activities in construction projects are paralyzed in several areas of Panama City. In some projects where activities are being carried out, it was explained that the workers do not belong to any union.

Televisora Nacional considers the strike call by the CONATO a resounding failure. The CONATO called the 48-hour strike to demand that the second portion of the 13th-month bonus be given to workers and against any change in the letter and spirit of the labor code.

In a tour of several Panama City areas early today, we filmed the scenes we are airing right now. We saw strict vigilance by the National Guard throughout the city. The National Guard warning that it would tolerate no disorder had its effect since the daily activities have normally taken place and public order has been maintained. You can see that the stores are open and the people are shopping. Everything is normal, but with heavy National Guard vigilance. Collective transporation operated normally with very few exceptions. Only a few units did not provide service.

You are now seeing the National Guard German Sheperd dogs at the 5 May Square. They were deployed there to prevent any incident, act of violence, or disruption of public order. This is another indication that the warning by the authorities, especially by the National Guard, was effective in preventing vandalism, as has occurred in the past. You can see the intense surveillance with National Guard patrol cars and equipment, including tear gas, ready to confront any kind of demonstration or act of violence.

You can see normal traffic on Peru Avenue. There were buses, cars, motorcycles, and the people waiting at the bus stops. This is additional evidence of the failure of the strike called by CONATO today.

PARTIES REPORTEDLY AGREE ON OPPOSITION ALLIANCE

PA251632 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[By Toti Urriola]

[Text] Dr Arnulfo Arias will enter the upcoming electoral campaign heading a national alliance of parties opposed to the current government, according to an agreement reached at a secret meeting held last Thursday in Miami between the future leader of the Authentic Panamenista Party and representatives of several political parties.

This was revealed Thursday by reporter Monchi Cano in his newscast "Five Reports and a Commentary" over Ondas Chiricanas radio station, quoting well-informed sources linked to the opposition.

Newsman Monchi Cano said the provisionally integrated national opposition alliance is headed by Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, along with Dr Mario Galindo of MOLIRENA (Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement), while the second vice presidency will be chosen from or negotiated among Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga of PAPO (People's Action Party), Ricardo Arias Calderon of the Christian Democratic Party, and Dr Arnulfo Escalona, who will have to start action for the registration of a liberal party with the adjective of "authentic."

This information, which has stirred widespread reaction in the country, quoted the Panamenista leader as saying the "national alliance" to be created will only include "authentic opposition" parties.

EXPLOSIVES BOUND FOR COSTA RICA INVESTIGATED

PA281643 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Breaking all safety regulations, the vessel Lloyd Liverpool docked at Pier 7, Cristobal, and unloaded 3 containers carrying 40,000 pounds of explosives. Port superintendent Enrique Bohan and chief of security Major Ruperto Cleghorn outlined the incident for us.

[Begin recording] [Bohan] The only thing we know about this ship is that it sailed from Brazil. This morning the shipping agent told us it was carrying three 20-foot containers en route to Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. These containers will be transported by land, and according to the cargo manifest, they contain dynamite, fuses, and detonators. This is the only information we have on the vessel at this time. The ship's agent is Boyd Brothers.

[Cleghorn] I am here because the security office has learned that some containers with explosives have been unloaded on the pier. National laws forbid the unloading of explosives at Cristobal. They should be unloaded at another pier, like Mindi, which is especially designed for this type of cargo. Mindi is the only pier where explosives can be unloaded. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PA282215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge returned today at 1455 (2055 GMT) from his 1-week trip to Europe. In Amsterdam, Monge met with the Costa Rican ambassadors accredited in Europe. In Oslo, he participated in the inaugural ceremony of the 13th ICFTU Assembly. Vice President Alberto Fait replaced him during his absence.

EL SALVADOR

FIRST SECRETARY OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY KILLED

PA281635 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- deputy Rene Barrios Amaya, member of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and first secretary of the Constituent Assembly, was murdered in this capital at 0930 this morning (1530 GMT), a local radio station has reported.

Barrios, a former labor leader for the transport sector, was one of the most important ARENA politicians. According to the radio station, Barrios Amaya was killed by several unidentified individuals on the road to Planes de Renderos, on the southern outskirts of this capital.

FPL CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMBASSY ATTACK

PA282336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2319 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Marxist guerrillas claimed responsibility today for last night's attack on the U.S. Embassy. They declared that they wanted to teach a lesson to the people who hold de facto power in El Salvador.

The radical People's Liberation Forces, FPL, termed the embassy a "veritable government palace"; they also said that the FPL commandoes launched a rocket grenade attack on the embassy installations. In a communique issued by the FPL's Radio Farabundo Marti, the guerrillas said that the attack was carried out because the U.S. Embassy has been disseminating misinformation on an alleged decrease in the number of cases of human rights violations in El Salvador.

The statement also accused the U.S. Embassy of promoting "a false amnesty program," a clear reference to the amnesty offered so that the guerrillas would lay down their weapons. The rebels have rejected the offer, saying that it offered no guarantee of security.

No casualties were reported following the attack on the embassy, but diplomats described it as another indication of the increased violence in the capital. Meanwhile, the general elections, scheduled for the end of this year in El Salvador, continue to approach.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CITES FMLN ATTACK ON EMBASSY

PA290311 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] FMLN commandos attacked the installations of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador with RPG-2 rockets and rifle fire after evading eight security posts manned by the dictatorship's repressive corps.

Even though spokesmen for the Yankee embassy said that the attack produced no victims or damage, foreign correspondents said that they had witnessed the arrival of an ambulance and that two shots penetrated the AID office. The U.S. Embassy is located at 25th North Street in San Salvador and is guarded by eight military posts and by a group of Yankee Marines. This, however, did not prevent the guerrillas' attack.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS FMLN ACTIONS

Report on Embassy Attack

PA290139 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0108 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Good evening, heroic Salvadoran people.

The people's combative rejection of Reagan intervention in our country is growing and our proletarian fist is striking at the dens of those who are carrying out and directing the repressive operations against the people.

(?Let us have) your attention: Last night, our revolutionary military units in the city of San Salvador attacked the headquarters of the repudiated North American government's embassy. Yes, the Yankee government's embassy in San Salvador, the main center of the criminal war against our people, the very den of the warmongers, the dictatorship's actual presidential house, was attacked last night with the heroic fire of our patriotic rifles.

In a lightning operation called "Heroic San Vincente Against the Imperialist Aggression," we attacked Reagan's embassy in our country with rifles and RPG-2 rocket launchers.

The objective of our action [words indistinct] our people and other peoples in the world the scorched earth operation that is being carried out at this moment in [words indistinct] and Usulutan by the dictatorship's troops [words indistinct] directed by the Yankee advisers. As a result of it, over 200 peasants, elderly people, children, women, [word indistinct] have been slaughtered at the same time that the regime is talking about amnesty and human rights.

This is our response: "Heroic San Vicente Against the Imperialist Aggression." Our revolutionary units are stalking the enemy in its own dens!

We will shortly [words indistinct] information on other actions in defense of national sovereignty and [word indistinct], as well as on other important revolutionary actions in [word indistinct] San Salvador. (?We salute) the heroic fighters of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front. In the face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win!

War Bulletin on Embassy Attack

PA290148 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0118 GMT 29 Jun 83

[War bulletin issued by the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front of the FMLN on "Operation Heroic San Vicente Against the Imperialist Aggression"]

[Text] At 1900 on 27 June our commandoes attacked the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador with rifles and RPG-2 rocket-launchers. This action took place despite the perimeter defense and obstacles placed by the lairs of criminal advisers and committers of genocide. The objective of the operation was to denounce, to our own people and the other peoples of the world, the scorched-earth invasion now being launched in San Vicente and Usulutan Departments, led directly by the Yankee advisers, in which over 200 elderly people, children and pregnant women have already been massacred.

These actions by imperialism and the fascist military dictatorship reveal the falsehood of the amnesty, of the alleged progress in human rights, etc. These actions, however, will not stop the FMLN's victorious revolutionary movement. In the face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win! Long live the FMLN! To defeat, annihilate and [word indistinct]! Revolution or death, we will win! Signed by Commander Filomeno Ramirez, 27 June 1983.

'Execution' of Deputy Barrios Claimed

PA290154 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martin in Spanish to El Salvador 0140 GMT 29 Jun 83

[War bulletin issued by the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front of the FMLN in San Salvador on 28 June]

[Text] At 0900 on 28 June, revolutionary guerrilla units executed deputy Rene Barrios Amaya, a CIA agent who was responsible for the destruction of labor unions, and who was a traitor to the working class. Recently, he was one of the main leaders of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, the party representing the ogligarchy, together with D'Aubuisson and Hugo Barrera.

This revolutionary operation is called Long Live Heroic San Vicente, which [words indistinct] on 27 June, against the Yankee embassy in our country. Long live heroic San Vicente! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander Filomeno Ramirez, chief of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front.

Willingness for Dialogue Asserted

PA290230 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti Liberation Forces, FPL, political commission in San Salvador on 27 June]

[Text] The interventionist aggression will fail. Our people's democratic will can neither be flouted nor buried by any power whatsoever, no matter how vast or criminal it may be, now that all of our people have made the decision to win full and direct democracy via the revolutionary path.

This explains why the counterinsurgency tactics used by the strategists of death and terror have failed one by one. The tactics of the supertrained and superarmed elite battalions will not change the logic of the process toward defeat of their obdurate warmongering will.

We, the FMLN-FDR, will take no steps backward until we achieve peace, independence, and democracy. We reaffirm our most open willingness to engage in dialogue, which has been repeatedly proposed by the FDR-FMLN in the search for the most just and safest paths toward peace, sovereignty and democracy for our fatherland.

Long live the people's army! In the face of the imperialist aggression, El Salvador will win! In face of the violation of human rights, the struggle is increasing! For national sovereignty, democracy and a dignified peace! Arms accompany us, because we elect peace and love freedom! Onward, fighters! The continuous offensive shall lead us to victory! Long live democratic and revolutionary unity! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, the armed people will win! Revolution or death, we will win! Signed by the political commission of the FPL, member of the FMLN. [dated] San Salvador, Central America, 27 June 1983.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSY

FL281335 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1243 GMT 28 Jun 83

[News analysis by Roberto Agudo during the Revista de la Manana Program]

[Text] Well, we have just received a report that the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was the target of a number of attacks last night.

It has been said that there was only one attack but there were actually three coordinated attacks. First, a number of shots were fired at the embassy guards from a passing car. Then an explosion occurred. Three possibilities have been mentioned concerning this explosion. It could have been a bomb which exploded 40 yards from the main gate -- there you can see the U.S. Embassy, but this is file material [at this point station carries a CNN -- Cable News Network -- film clip on the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador]. There are also other possibilities: The explosion may not have been caused by a bomb but by a bazooka projectile fired by the attackers on the main gate but which fell 40 yards short of its target; it could also have been mortar fire. Thus we have these three possibilities.

The fact is that the explosion occurred. First, shots were fired at the guards from a passing car; then an explosion occurred and then another car passed by and its occupants again opened fire at the U.S. Embassy.

In accordance with official preliminary reports, there have been no casualties. Well, we will have to wait until we have further information to make a better analysis of this event. The first report released by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador itself notes that there have been no casualties.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS OVERRIDE RADIO STATIONS IN CAPITAL

PA280143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0112 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Over the past 24 hours, guerrilla organizations have orridden several radio stations in this capital to render tribute to 27 labor leaders who were kidnapped 3 years ago near the National Palace and whose whereabouts are unknown to date. The rebels also announced details of armed clashes between rebels and army units in the municipality of Nebaj, in the western department of El Quiche. Military reports indicated recently that 24 guerrillas and an army officer had been killed in those clashes.

PEOPLE'S FRONT CHARGES KIDNAPPING OF LABOR LEADER

PA280219 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] The 31 January People's Front, FP-31, of Guatemala has reported to the world that its companero, construction workers union leader Manuel Contreras, 64; has been kidnapped by the repressive forces of Rios Montt's military regime. The kidnapping took place when Contreras was waiting for transportation to go to a hospital because of a recent operation.

The communique indicates that Contreras' struggle dates back to the early days of the 1944 revolution. Since then, he has unhesitatingly devoted his life to promoting the workers movement. He was one of the founders of the Autonomous Labor Union Federation of Guatemala, FASGUA, as well as FASGUA's representative at the National Committee of Trade Union Unity and the Democratic Front Against Repression [Frente Democratico Contra la Represion]

In view of this fact, the FP-31 asks all people, democratic and progressive governments, international organizations, the Human Rights Commission [not further identified], and other organizations to rise against this action and to demand Contreras' prompt release, as well as respect for his physical and mental integrity.

HONDURAS

EFE INTERVIEWS FOREIGN SECRETARY PAZ BARNICA

PA281542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1151 GMT 28 Jun 83

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica today accused Nicaragua of wanting to provoke an international war to divert attention from its domestic problems. He also accused the United States of "not being an inspiration for democratic governments and not being a good ally."

In an exclusive interview with EFE in Belgrade, Paz, who arrived at the Yugoslave capital yesterday to participate in the final UNCTAD session, announced that the forthcoming Contadora Group meeting scheduled for mid-July "will be of utmost importance because specific measures will be adopted then."

The chief of Honduran diplomacy believes that Nicaragua is an obvious promoter of the regionalization of violence in Central America. Its arms buildup and its actions are a factor of conflict in the region as the problems that Managua has with Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala make evident."

Throughout the dialogue, the foreign secretary reiterated that his government, which he characterized as one "democratically elected after 20 years of dictatorship, "wants peace, "while Nicaragua," he noted, "is a threat to peace and international security."

Paz admitted that Washington sees Central America as an strategic zone, and although he admitted Honduras' dependence on the giant to the north, he accused the United States of "not being a good ally, as its support for dictatorial regimes in the region demonstrates."

Paz told EFE: "If the United States were to support the establishment of democratic governments and peaceful methods for resolving the Central American crisis, there would soon be a clear manifestation of understanding toward political and economic development."

He added: "So far, we have not seen a U.S. position clearly aimed at promoting economic and social development." Paz charged: "The aid assigned through the Caribbean Basin program is insignificant and even ridiculous. We trust that there will be a rectification in the future."

"Nicaragua insists on prcvoking an international war that will divert attention from its domestic problems" he stated. Almost the entire conversation dealt with Nicaragua whose regime the foreign secretary holds responsible for a possible rise of guerrilla movements in Honduras "that will not be born out of the people's dissatisfaction with the government."

In Paz opinion, the Sandinist leaders are the instigators of regional disorder because of their arms buildup; the installation of a totalitarian regime, and the "suppression of all liberties."

The Honduran foreign secretary thinks that a return to a Somoza-style dictatorship is neither possible nor desirable because "we are friendly toward peaceful revolutions; we are in favor of changing anachronistic structures. What that country needs," he added, "is to democratize its revolution by permitting the people to freely elect their government leaders."

"We don't pretend to militarilly defeat Nicaragua," the foreign secretary said in admitting that it is possible that relations with Nicaragua could be broken if Managua attacks his country. "We want," he noted, "to convince them in the field of peace and democracy. We want an end to the frustration of the authentic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people."

Paz rejected the charges that Honduras is supporting the counterrevolutionaries. He said: "We don't back groups trying to destabilize other governments. However, we are the object of destabilization efforts by Nicaragua." He characterized Somoza's former guardsmen as "refugees whom my government has tried to get rid of on several occasions, but no country is willing to accept them." Paz said that there are currently 24,000 Nicaraguan refugees, in addition to 16,000 Salvadorans, in Honduras. Of these refugees, 14,000 are Miskitos. He said that during the Somoza era, "we gave refuge to many of those who now govern Nicaragua."

Regarding the training base that was opened recently in Puerto Castilla with 120 U.S. advisers, Paz said: "It has been installed on the basis of a bilateral agreement that the United States and Honduras signed in 1954." The foreign secretary stated that if there is a general regional agreement on the withdrawal of advisers, his government "would withdraw the 120 advisers in our territory tomorrow," but he added that "Nicaragua must do the same with the 17,000 advisers from communist countries."

Paz characterized the Contadora Group as "today's big opportunity to secure a peace with a Latin American spirit that would prevent Central America from becoming a peripheral conflict of the big powers." He praised Spain and Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez for supporting the Contadora initiative and said that the EEC countries have a role to play as some of these countries have already demonstrated.

He said that pacification is possible if the Contadora agenda is implemented. This would mean the end of the arms buildup, the withdrawal of military and civilian advisers, an end to the arms traffic, and end to destabilization efforts, and respect for human rights. Paz explained, however, that, as Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega said last December, "The key to solving the problem lies in a direct dialogue between Managua and Washington."

NICARAGUA

BORGE COMMENTS ON TIES WITH CUBA, USSR

PA280238 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2121 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jun (DPA) -- In a statement for a Mexican newspaper, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge defended Nicaragua's friendship with Cuba and the USSR, but denied that the Sandinist Government has any intention of "turning its glance" to the Socialist bloc should tension in Central America grow worse.

In an interview granted in Managua to a correspondent for EL DIA, which is published in Mexico City, the Sandinist commander said that his government will maintain its policy of "nonalignment and of friendship with all peoples and governments of the world that give their friendship and cooperation to Nicaragua."

"Cuba has been profoundly respectful of our decisions, and has helped us beyond its international commitments," Borge said. As for the USSR, "the economic and technical help that we receive from them increases on a daily basis."

The Sandinist leader also rejected "Reagan's domino theory," in terms of an eventual generalization of the revolution in Central America, while pointing out that "in effect, revolutions will inevitably advance in Latin America." He stressed that revolutionary changes "will take place on way or another," probably with "characteristics that are very different from Nicaragua's changes." The Salvadoran revolution is probably different from ours, just as ours differed from the Cuban revolution, and it differed from others, including the Mexican revolution," he said.

Later, he said that U.S. "intervention" in the region "would have had a more brutal and profound impact" were it not for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela.) He added, however, that the achievement of peace in the region is dependent not on the Contadora Group's efforts but on the U.S. political desire.

ARCE ENDS MOSCOW VISIT; LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

PA282251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow -- Bayardo Arce Castano, Nicaraguan FSLN National Directorate Political Committee coordinator, left this capital today for Bulgaria. Arce and his Nicaraguan delegation were seen off by Gennadiy Sizov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission chairman; and K. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the airport.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce arrived in Moscow on 21 June at the invitation of CPSU Central Committee. During his visit, he met with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member, and Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Secretary and Politburo candidate member.

PASTORA ANNOUNCES BREAK IN ARDE CEASE-FIRE

PA282038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Eden Pastora, military leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Alliance [ARDE], "from some part of Nicaragua," announced the breaking of the "cease-fire" decided upon last week by that organization.

Pastora, in a statement to a Costa Rican radio station, said that his men clashed with a Sandinist People's Army patrol today in the San Juan del Norte area on the Costa Rican border, inflicting five deaths and two injuries. Pastora said that "despite the difficulties caused by the lack of economic resources, we are continuing the struggle," explaining that "we wanted to make a stop on the way, but the war's circumstances have not permitted it."

Pastora Claims New Support

PA290339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0256 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora said here tonight that he has received offers of aid from "serious" organizations so that he can continue his struggle against the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua, and added that the cease-fire announced last week is temporary.

In a brief interview broadcast here today by Radio Monumental, Pastora (Commander Cero), added that he does not plan to leave Nicaragua territory, where he now is, and therefore has no plans to request asylum in Costa Rica.

He did not refer to the world tour in which, along with former Nicaraguan leader Alfonso Robelo, he planned to thank those who offered them support during the 52 days he has fought in Nicaragua this year.

"Commander Cero" earlier announced his withdrawal from armed activities against the Managua regime, arguing that he lacked economic support.

On that occasion he accused the CIA of blocking his struggle; he made a similar accusation against rightist forces.

During the interview that Radio Monumental received in the mountains of Nicaragua near the southern border, which is Pastora's territory, he said that after he announced the temporary cease-fire, many offers were received which permit him to continue military activities toward ejecting the Sandinists from power. This is in line with his announcement in April of this year when he said that he would go to the Nicaraguan mountains and take up weapons again.

MANAGUA RADIO VIEWS PASTORA'S SITUATION

PA241417 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday the leaders of various counterrevolutionary groups meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, begged the CIA for more help.

In a public statement, traitor Pastora complained that imperialism has abandoned him, that his bands are short of supplies, that he has only $3,000 in reserves. He added that this is because Washington is giving more help to the former Somozist guards operating from Honduras. In view of this, and as a warning or blackmail to Reagan, the traitor and his followers have announced that they will suspend their counterrevolutionary activities for 2 or 3 weeks.

Pastora's jealousy of his Somozist friends and his retreat from Ciudad Quezada to San Jose, Costa Rica, have caused surprise, in view of the fact that he had announced that beginning in April there would be no more talking, and that he would be in Managua in July.

ARDE SAYS ATTACK ON 'HELPLESS PEOPLE' THWARTED

PA272126 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday, we learned that our ARDE fighting squads thwarted a brutal attack on 135 helpless people who were seeking refuge in Costa Rica, fleeing the savagery in our country. This [words indstinct] by the so-called Sandinist People's Army [EPS]: In the action, our army, the defender of national sovereignty, was able to rescue five of these people. The whereabouts of the rest is unknown. We were also informed that two of our comrades-in-arms were wounded.

The Nicaraguan people are still enduring the genocidal policies of the fierce communist dictatorship that dominates our land, applied especially against those who are the most helpless and who seek refuge in places where the peace that we all long for exists.

From the mountains of Nicaragua, through the Voice of Free Nicaragua, we denounce this new abuse against the physical well-being of our Nicaraguan brothers. We also hold them [not further specified] responsible for the fate of these people, whose wherabouts we have no knowledge of at the moment.

Informers have told us that many people are being held in clandestine jails, where they are being mistreated and their human rights are being violated. Many of our comrades-in-arms have been murdered in these jails.

JUNTA SAYS 'SOMOZISTS' KILL 92 EDUCATORS

PA281655 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Ninety-two companeros who work in adult education have been victims of the murderers who are armed and financed by the Reagan Administration to kill the Nicaraguan people. Companero Fernando Montiel, executive adviser to the deputy minister for adult education, has reported that from May 1982 to May 1983, 92 companeros were killed. They include education promoters, coordinators, and technicians involved in this praiseworthy work. Companero Montiel said that the attacks against the members of the adult education sector have been one of the difficulties that this program has had to confront. Here is Companero Montiel on this: [Begin recording] One of the main difficulties that we face is the Somozist and imperialist attacks on our border and our people. We state this because from May 1982 to May 1983, 92 companeros of the adult education program, mainly promoters and coordinators, were killed or kidnapped. Among these murdered or kidnapped companeros, we must point out the case of Companera Maria Elena Martinez Alvarez, who was brutally tortured by the Somozist beasts in April 1983. Another (?difficulty) that our program faces is unquestionably the low education level of our people's teachers. We have statistics and reports which indicate that 72 percent of the close to 20,000 people's teachers are companers who have yet to (?graduate) from 6th grade. [end recording]

SUPPORT REPORTED FROM SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PA262144 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (EFE) -- The Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO reported today that the Socialist International (IS) has decided "to act vigorously on behalf of Nicaragua, based on mutual confidence." The newspaper indicated that Socialist support for Managua's Sandinist Government will soon become evident, once the magazine NUEVA SOCIEDAD, which circulates in Caracas, publishes an interview granted by IS President Willy Brandt, a German citizen. According to UNOMASUNO, Brandt stated that the IS will not try "to tell our Nicaraguan friends how they must organize their state, their society and their foreign policy." The Socialist leader also told the Venezuelan magazine that "the Nicaraguan revolutionary forces have advocated political pluralism and a nonaligend foreign policy from the outset."

RADIO VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS ON ARDE ACTIVITIES

Communique on Struggle

PA250225 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance communique to the Nicaraguan people and the peoples of the world]

[Text] Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA
Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN
Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS
Communique to the people of Nicaragua and the peoples of the world:

The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, conceives the liberation of the Nicaraguan people on the basis of a people's insurrection, basically by the peasants, and will never give up its struggle against the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship of the FSLN.

Any preordained solution, either artificial or from abroad, cannot serve to guide or catalyze these profoundly nationalist country, which is anti-imperialist and dedicated to revolution and democracy. Any attempt that resembles an invasion is doomed to fail.

Due to the temporary lack of adequate resources to supply the needs of the internal, south, and Atlantic war fronts that respond to the demands of our people who have started an insurrection, it is our historical duty and responsibility to pause in our military actions. In effect, we are doing so to objectively analyze our situation and make the necessary decisions to continue our struggle on more solid bases that will make the ouster of the communist regime in Nicaragua possible.

Our only committment is to democracy and the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, as Augusto Cesar Sandino did in the past, we ask the aid of all the nations in the world who love liberty. We are determined to continue to the end and to maintain our historical right to fight beside our people, without selling ourselves out or surrendering.

Those forces that deny us the necessary means for a struggle will be responsible if the Nicaraguan people pay a higher quota of pain and blood for their liberation, which will inevitably take place.

Our pause does not imply that we are giving up the struggle beside our people; quite the contrary, we want to establish the real and pragmatic bases so that this struggle produces the results we are expect: the Nicaraguan people's liberation from Cuban-Soviet totalitarian interventionism and thereby the democratic recovery of our Nicaraguan revolution.

Therefore, we reaffirm our pledge for a free fatherland or death. Without totalitarianism or return to the past.

Issued 23 June 1983. [Signed] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance; Eden Pastora Gomez, Sandino Revolutionary Front; Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Brooklyn Rivera B., MISURASATA

Eden Pastora Interviewed

PA250319 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

["Rebroadcast" of Eden Pastora interview with unidentified reporter of San Jose Radio Monumental, "in the Nicaraguan mountains"; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Eden Pastora, this is "Monumental News." There is already concern in Costa Rica about whether the men commander Eden Pastora leads in the struggle against the nine commanders in southern Nicaragua will be returning to Costa Rica definitely, or at least for the time required by Commander Pastora to observe a cease-fire and rearm [words indistinct]. Over.

[Pastora] Look, we are here in Nicaragua's mountains (?wishing) to send objective news to the sister people of Costa Rica. We began the war in May with 700 companeros. We numbered 1,100 by the end of May and we currently total 2,200; I mean that we number 2,000 armed men and 200 without arms.

At no time have we been armed in Costa Rica and neither will we be. Everybody has been here in Nicaragua and we will stay here in Nicaragua, responsibly, leading our people in good and bad times, like the ones we are facing now, when we have no food, medicine, clothing, or shoes. The struggle is harsh and we want to tell the sister people of Costa Rica not to worry. We are not going to leave for Costa Rica. We are going to continue the struggle. We may perhaps observe a cease-fire, a stop along the way. This is not the first time we will have made such a stop on the long road of 23 years of struggling for democracy, freedom, and peace.

(?There is one thing I would like to ask) the Costa Rican people. There is action along the border. The war is taking place 70-80 km from the Costa Rican border. We are in (Tatutone), 20-30 km north of Bluefields, we are in Punta Gorda, Atlanta, (Regio Maiz), Nueva Guinea, and the closest we are to Costa Rica is La Azucena. However, this is a locality ... [Pastora changes thought], are you copying me? Over.

[Question] Right. Right. Over.

[Pastora] La Azucena is an area 30 km deep by 30 km [word indistinct]. Five hundred of our men are there in La Azucena fighting the Cuban, Bulgarian, and German intervention forces, and the Chilean internationalists who at first came here playing guitars and are now killing us on instructions from the Cubans.

[Words indistinct] Why? The world's democratic forces began reacting positively. There are [word indistinct], objectively, that will be sending us some assistance. [word indistinct], moral and physical, to be able to buy medicine, food, and supplies in order to be able to continue our struggle for liberation.

I repeat to the Costa Rican people that we did not come from Costa Rica. Our struggle involves no invasion. Our struggle is insurrectional. The peasant masses are rebelling. Therefore, don't worry. Not even as a last resort will we return to Costa Rican territory. We will stay here alongside our people no matter what and if it is written that we must die here honoring our slogan "free fatherland or death" we will die here alongside our peasants. Over.

[Question] Commander Eden Pastora, almost a month after your first outcry to the world for arms and after the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] said: here are the arms, just ask for them, is it impossible to think now of a unification of these two groups despite the fact that you clearly mentioned that the northern group is invading the country while the southern front is based on the people's support?

[Pastora] [Words indistinct] coordination based on what? On a revolutionary, democratic, nationalist, and anti-imperialist project? Yes. We have a political platform. We have a political ideology. We are seeking democracy and peace but based on a free and democratic government. We would (?join) them and become their allies but only if they can break with the past, if they get rid of the National Guard and of a general staff and chiefs of troops who had ties with Somozism. We want to stress to you, the Costa Rican people, and the entire world that we are against that group's national guardsmen.

We recognize that there are three FDN's: the political front, the general staff, and the [words indistinct]. We are [words indistinct] and they are now up in arms. This is why they jointed the FDN [words indistinct] joined ARDE. For this reason, they won't let us fight for our liberaton in northern Nicaragua.

We support the workers and peasants in northern Nicaragua who are FDN members. We side with their pain and war in the search for our freedom. We have no quarrels with them. We are united with them. We are their allies in the struggle, the pain, and the terror. Nevertheless, we don't agree with their leaders and their political programs. We can talk about that. We do not oppose the humble guardsman. We oppose the generals, colonels, majors, and captains who are using these humble guardsmen [words indistinct] Nicaragua in order to defend their political and economic interests. That is the difference between us and the FDN. Over.

[Question] Commander Pastora, when you announced the cease-fire yesterday and the temporary retreat, as it was subsequently explained, the analysts have lgocially began to interpret this as a first great defeat. Over.

[Pastora] Militarily speaking, a cease-fire is a cease-fire. It is not a retreat or a defeat. We don't take a step back, not even to rest. [Words indistinct] to responsibly analyze and evaluate the situation [words indistinct] to allow us to bring the development of the war in line with [words indistinct] of our economic resources.

We began the war with a budget [words indistinct] 200, 400, or 500 people [word indistinct] and we began it with 700 people. The war began and increased beyond our calculations. Before 30 days were out, we had staged 26 military actions, almost 1 a day. We had 1,100 or 1,200 men with weapons.

But in 56 days of war, we had 200,000 [words indistinct] and 2,000 men without arms in the camps. The budget remained short; it did not increase. It is a difficult situation. So we had to stop, call a halt, but this doesn't mean we are retreating. We will never retreat in a war. The true Sandinists and revolutionaries neither sell out nor surrender. The struggle will go on as long as there are no liberties, no freedom of the press, no democracy, and no peace in Nicaragua. Over.

[Question] Commander, you are aware of the threatening calls received a few days ago at the Tibas School where one of your sons goes. Although the risks of a man up in arms and of a political figure are known, have you taken any precautions? Is your family aware of the risks involved in belonging to the Pastora bloc?

[Pastora] My family is identified with the Nicaraguan bloc. My wife and children are willing to make any sacrifice.

Editorial on Cease-Fire

PA251414 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Station editorial: "We Are Not Surrendering Our Rifles With the Temporary Cease-Fire"]

[Excerpts] The recent communique by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, announcing a cease-fire in the guerrilla struggle in southern Nicaragua, on the internal front, and on the Atlantic front, is being manipulated by some extreme-right sectors who are saying that this was an announcement of withdrawal or surrender in the liberation war we are waging.

For those who knew about the pressures, scarcity of resources, and powerful international obstacles to ARDE's struggle, the recent communique was excellent news because the pressures have yielded results and have created the alternatives of a withdrawal or a forceful negotiation with other forces that present well-known, worrisome aspects for unity. [sentence as heard]

Ness reports indicate that Pastora and ARDE have decided to cease the armed struggle. Others have chosen to see it as a hasty decision. Perhaps it would have been better to withdraw without a word, quietly, and play for time by inventing skirmishes.

The pause in our actions to evaluate the results of our struggle has had a bitter taste for many others; it has been disappointing and frustrating. Perhaps they wanted quick, fleeing, immediate and victorious results. We have gathered this and much more information both inside and outside Nicaragua.

We must not fail to mention the official reports disseminated by the pro-Soviet government in Managua announcing total victory over the southern front and ARDE. These reports constitute the most powerful threat to the morale of the armed groups that oppose the communist group of the nine commanders.

But there have been other sectors that have clearly understood the unanimous decision of ARDE's groups. These sectors term the decision a responsible act, an act of serious leadership and authentic patriotism that advocates the humanitarian aspect of the war. This war has been characterized by clashes that end with live prisoners who are treated well; it has been characterized by the capture and release of war prisoners.

In effect, the decision was taken at a very high level after serious deliberations, and was jointly signed by Commander Eden Pastora of the Sandinist Revolutionary Front, Alfonso Robelo Callejas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and Brooklyn Rivera of the Atlantic sector's MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity] Movement. This was an act of responsible leadership. The decision was diffiult but necessary. It was difficult but realistic. It was difficult but humanitarian.

We are dealing with human lives, with people who have decided to risk everything they have to save Nicaragua. These are valuable human lives of people who have defied and will continue to defy the harsh environment of the Nicaraguan mountains and the harassing armed clashes with the so-called Sandinist Army.

We had hoped for the solidarity of democratic nations, and we took the risk despite the lack of sufficient medical resources to care for our wounded. We fought with courage but without the necessary and essential armament. We achieved many military, moral, and political victories with the cunning, audacity, and natural astuteness of well-intended Nicaraguans. We won over more than the necessary number of people for the peasants insurrection that has been unleashed.

However, the material -- more than the natural -- obstacles demanded an even greater sacrifice from the combatants and the people themselves. A Central American political leader rightfully said recently that the struggle for liberty includes great sacrifices, obstacles, moments of euphoria, moments of vicissitude, moments for reflection, and moments to review strategies. Every struggle for liberty is a long and tortuous path, sometimes strewn with thorns and misunderstandings, even though justice and reason are on our side.

These words are right and quite appropriate to our present situation. A pause in the road of our struggle is not the end of the struggle, it is a reorganization. A pause in the road is a new way to express the struggle, to explore new paths.

It is childish and immature to continue acting blindly in a situation when we see it has become necessary to make even greater sacrifices to reach an established goal, and it is necessary to make the appropriate reorganization. It would show a lack of authentic political leadership not to act honestly and face the truth. Internal criticism and self-criticism the temporary review of results, is normal in every human process. By learning the truth we will overcome obstacles, rectify our actions, and adopt more pragmatic attitudes according to the circumstances.

The struggle continues. We are proving that we are not for sale, nor are we about to surrender. We will not be forced to surrender. Such obstacles tend to strengthen an authentic unit. We want to convince certain sectors -- in the United States, for example -- that a future ally in Nicaragua is more valuable than a manipulated puppet that has been imposed on the people as a result of the East-West conflict.

We are proving with our actions that we have political commitments to no one, only to Nicaragua, for the recovery of the Sandinist revolution and democracy. That is why many extreme-right forces have been rendered blind and deaf by the hordes and no longer trust us, even though we are the sector with the greatest prestige in the armed opposition.

We are making a more urgent demand for aid and solidarity from the democratic peoples of the world. If our struggle in Nicaragua is lost today, it will affect the borders of countries that currently remain indifferent. Their republican institutions and institutional ways of life will be threatened.

We realize that the effort must be big. We know it is a complex struggle, with a very high cost. It is better to face it with material resources than at the cost of many sacrifices, lives, and risks.

We acknowledge receipt of the message from the FDN Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the other armed group operating in northern Nicaragua, urging our Commander Pastora to continue fighting despite the scarcity of resources. We will do so indeed. We are in this struggle to the end, even if we have to face bigger obstacles. With more and better arms and logistical assistance we would have gone further. But revolutions are made with the resources at hand. This is how Sandino, Zeledon, and Andres Castro did it. This is how we are doing it.

HAVANA REPORTS ON REGION'S EVENTS, ISSUES

Journalists' Death Discussed

PA241603 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Javier Chamorro, Nicaragua's permanent representative at the United Nations, has sent a letter to the UN Security Council denouncing the way in which the Honduran regime is manipulating the death of U.S. journalists Dial Torgersen and Richard Cross. The incident occurred Tuesday in Honduran territory.

According to Chamorro, blaming these deaths on Nicaragua is a provocation intended only to give additional pretexts to the U.S. Government to attack the Sandinist revolution militarily.

The letter stressed the hasty and tendentious actions carried out by Tegucigalpa, which initially announced the death of three journalists, when one of them was already in Miami. This, Chamorro said, demonstrates the fictitious and gross nature of the Honduran authorities' obscure plot.

Meanwhile, the Mexican newspapers EL DIA, EXCELSIOR, and UNOMASUNO agree that the tragic death of the U.S. journalists is being used to aggravate further the already tense situation in Central America.

In Mexico City, a friend of the dead journalists, a correspondent for CBS network, has commented that the unfortunate incident was merely an accident. (George Nathanson), who is also president of the Association of Correspondents in Mexico, added that to interpret this accident as a provocation by Nicaragua is a misconception. In any event, he said, the responsibility lies with those who foster war and violence in the area.

Ortega, Ramirez Comments Cited

PA252214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has blamed the United States for the murder of journalists Richard Cross and Dial Torgerson on Tuesday in Honduran territory, near to the Nicaraguan border. Ortega said that Torgerson and Cross, who were working for U.S. newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES and the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT respectively, were investigating Honduran Army and U.S. Government participation in the counterrevolutionary actions against Nicaragua.

On the "Face the People" program broadcast on Nicaraguan radio and television, the Nicaraguan leader said that President Reagan showed a lack of ethics in offering his condolences to the relatives of Torgerson and Cross.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has said that the United States persists in its attempts to make the Contadora Group's peace effort in Central America fail. On the "Face the People" program, Ramirez said that it is disconcerting that the United States expects enthusiastic support for the Contadora Group efforts, when it is known that the United States has been its principal enemy, and has made several attempts to boycott the group's actions.

Remirez pointed out that while the U.S. Government maintains its aggressive and warlike policies, it slyly seeks to approach the Contadora Group with the aim of making this peace initiative fail.

More on Journalists' Death

PA261838 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] has blamed the Honduran regime and the bands of former Somozist guardsmen for the death of U.S. journalists Dial Torgersen and Richard Cross. According to the UPN, the Honduran reports that an antitank round fired from Nicaraguan territory killed the two U.S. journalists constitute an open provocation against the Sandinist revolution.

This maneuver, the journalists' note says in conclusion, merely seeks to intensify further the existing border tensions in order to serve Washington's aggressive plans.

BARRICADA Editorial on ARDE

PA272055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] In its Sunday, 26 June editorial, BARRICADA, the official FSLN newspaper, says that the disintegration of the counterrevolutionary forces under traitor Eden Pastora was the results of the lack of a truly popular social base among its ranks and of the Nicaraguan people's combative response.

BARRICADA calls Eden Pastora a luxury mercenary who has become another mouthpiece for U.S. imperialism and whose price for services to the Reagan Government is the staggering sum of $300,000 a month.

It is evident, the paper adds, that the counterrevolutionary groups are being forced to recognize internationally that without U.S. Government dollars, arms and advisers they are incapable of waging a military battle against the heroic Nicaraguan people.

Ramirez, Borge Statements

PA280316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said in Caracas that former Somozist guardsmen and Honduran Army members are planning to attack a Honduran village, for which they will then blame the Sandinist Peoples Army. This will be used as a pretext for a large-scale attack on Nicaragua, Ramirez asserted. He made this accusation at the Congress on Latin American Political thought, which opened yesterday in Caracas, and which involves some 250 foreign delegates, including seven former presidents of Latin American countries.

According to Ramirez, Honduras and Nicaragua are on the verge of an armed conflict. He also said that some 500 people, Nicaraguan troops and civilians, have died so far this year as a result of counterrevolutionary activities, which are supported by Honduras.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said that the Contadora Groups's peace efforts have prevented a more brutal and large-scale U.S. attack in Central America. In a statement for the Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO, Borge stressed Nicaragua's need to find a negotiated solution to its bilateral problems with Honduras.

In another part of his statement, Borge talked about Nicaragua's friendly relations with Cuba and the USSR. With Cuba we have a very close friendship with Cuba, based on shared principles; the Cuban revolution has helped us beyond its international obligations, Borge pointed out. The USSR, in demonstrating its friendship, is increasing its economic and technical aid to our cpuntry on a daily basis, Borge said.

Borge, who attended the final session of the Second Latin American and Caribbean Theatre Groups meeting in Granada, denounced that a spectacular plan for provocation is being prepared in Honduras to justify a massive war on the Sandinist revolution.

'Sham Attack' Planned

FL281306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] According to Sergio Ramirez, the Nicaraguan Government has reliable information that a sham Nicaraguan attack on a border village in Honduras is being prepared to provoke war with our country [Nicaragua].

The member of Nicaragua's Junta of National Reconstruction added that during the attack, directed and guided by the United States and using former Somozist guards and other individuals disguised as Sandinists, the massacre of the chosen village will be carried out.

That will be the pretext to attack Nicaragua directly with regular forces of the Honduran Army, with total U.S. support, added Ramirez, who is participating in the International Congress on Latin American Political Thought in Caracas, Venezuela.

He also charged that the bombing of civilian targets in Nicaragua using airplanes with no insignia is being prepared.

Sergio Ramirez said that Nicaragua has worldwide support, which has impeded greater escalation of the aggression against the country. He said that his country, poor and weak, will show that it can be independent and sovereign despite the threats and attacks of the United States.

BRIEFS

BATTALION 40-18 MOVEMENT -- Battalion 40-18 left Corinto on the night of 24 June. This battalion will carry out defense tasks at the border. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Jun 83 PA]

ECONOMIC SETBACKS -- Luis Enrique Figueroa, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, has said that Nicaragua loses $150 million yearly as a result of decapitalization caused by the deterioration of trade terms, increased interest rates, and the hardening of international financial conditions. Figueroa said that ECLA has estimated that Nicaragua has suffered a decapitalization of $4 billion in the last 2 years as a result of the flight of capital, decreased production, war damage, and contrabanding. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 83 PA]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- At a news conference held yesterday, Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco announced that a trade agreement has been signed with the DPRK for up to $30 million. Nicaragua also obtained a donation of weapons, urea, steel, and 2,000 tons of corn. The $30-million credit will be used to purchase supplies and raw materials for the metal-machinery sector. Nicaragua will pay back this amount within 5 years at a 5-percent annual interest rate. Marenco added that the DPRK is also studying the possibility of opening a maritime route and of selling two ships to Nicaragua. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Jun 83 p 6 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES WEST BERLIN SOCIALIST

FL281303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, has received (Horst Schmidt), president of West Berlin's Socialist Unity Party, who is visiting Cuba accompanied by (Andreas Harnonof), chief of international relations of the daily DIE WARHEIT, official organ of that party.

Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, also participated in the meeting. During the friendly talks, various aspects of the international situation and matters of interest for the parties' bilateral relations were discussed.

MONTANE OROPESA MEETS WITH PLO DELEGATION

FL282230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, has received the delegation from the Fatah Palestinian organization which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Aboud Iyab, member of the Fatah Central Committee and chief of the PLO Unified Security [Seguridad Unificada], heads the delegation which is also made up by Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; Isam Salem, PLO representative in the GDR; and Imad Jada'a, PLO charge d'affaires in Cuba.

During the fraternal meeting, they reviewed the friendship and cooperation relations existing between the Palestinian revolutionaries and the PCC and the Cuban people. They also exchanged points of view concerning the status quo in the struggle of the Palestinian people and the deteriorating situation in the Middle East as a result of the U.S. and Zionist aggressive plans.

GDR'S HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO CASTRO

FL281950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The top leader of the GDR, Erich Honecker, today sent a message of condolenes to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro over the death of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

The note said that Dorticos was an internationalist servant, a passionate combatant for the cause of socialism and communism, and a consistent fighter against imperialism and for the good of mankind. Throughout his life, Comrade Osvadlo Dorticos was a true revolutionary and his determination in the cause of the revolution will always remain vivid in our memory, the message added.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and all the people of the GDR will honor the memory of Comrade Dorticos, expressed the message carried in that country's prominent newspapers.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUAN FIGHTING

PA241536 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has continued dealing crushing blows to the counterrevolutionary forces that attack Nicaragua's territory from its northern and southern borders. In the last few days, 33 anti-Sandinists have been killed in battles with Nicaraguan revolutionary forces.

Deputy Commander (Irving Davila), chief of the EPS 7th Infantry Brigade, has disclosed that over 20 counterrevolutionaries who infiltrated Zelaya Sur died in the area of Nueva Guinea. He stressed that since the early months of this year members of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which is led from Costa Rica by Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, have tried to entrench themselves in areas in Nueva Cuinea close to the Nicaraguan Departments of Chontales and Rio San Juan. (Davila) noted that over 60 counterrevolutionaries died in subsequent fighting, in which the EPS suffered 1 dead and 4 wounded.

In ac_ions on Sunday, Sandinist fighters dismantled an enemy camp on (La Arena) Hill, 12 km from the village of La Azucena, in Rio San Juan, which borders on Costa Rica. Ten counterrevolutionaries were killed. The EPS seized various weapons and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. Two other counterrevolutionaries met the same fate in (Portillo Blanco), near El Espino, in Madriz Department. Similarly, three new attempts to enter Nicaraguan territory near Teotecacinte, in Nueva Segovia, were repelled despite the artillery cover the Honduran Army provided to the former Somozist guardsmen.

The action of the anti-Sandinist groups also include attacks on social and economic targets of the Sandinist Revolution. It can be stated that this is one of the main objectives of the counterrevolutionaries, because they flee after the first shots are fired in direct clashes with EPS forces. One of these groups destroyed about 40 pieces of road construction equipment on the Matagalpa-Waslala road on Sunday. According to reports, trucks, power saws, tractors, trailers, transport vehicles, and an electric plant were destroyed.

The anti-Sandinists are trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government and create more economic difficulties for it through these criminal actions. The burning of crops, the theft of domestic animals, and the killing and kidnapping of defenseless peasants are part of this policy. These are attempts to terrorize the population and sow chaos in Nicaragua's economy. The former Somozist guardsmen and other anti-Sandinists know perfectly well that the Nicaraguan revolution is indestructible. This is also known by the United States, which finances and arms the counterrevolutionary groups. However, the former are trying to earn the salaries that Washington pays them; while the latter is trying to hinder Nicaragua's economic and social development and prolong the aftermath of death and destruction that has followed the war.

However, the Sandinist revolution will forge ahead, regardless of any difficult circumstances the enemy imposed on it. It has demonstrated this in the almost 4 years that have passed since the defeat of Somozism, and it will continue to do so for as long as necessary. As the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders have said, the revolution is a tangible and irreversible fact. No force will be able to stop it.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES URUGUAYAN 'MISGOVERNMENT'

PA281650 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] During its 10 years of misgovernment, the military regime has made Uruguay a fascist hell. Institutionalized terror prevails there. Anyone who expresses disagreement with the government is persecuted, imprisoned, or murdered and the most basic human rights are violated.

Yesteryear's model of democracy in America is a nation whose vital arteries have been blocked today. Uruguay's economic, technical, scientific, and cultural development has stagnated for the past 10 years. All the military has to show for its decade of government is crime, economic failure, and a total lack of social and political support that is evident in all sectors of society. The harsh repression that characterized the first days of Uruguay's military dictatorship, when thousands were sent to jail, death or exile, still persists.

This small South American nation, known to many as America's prison, has had no freedom of expression, or political, union or student liberties during this decade. More than 1,000 Uruguayans are still imprisoned, and almost 700,000 have had to leave the country for political or economic reasons.

Meanwhile, Uruguay continues in a generalized crisis due to the implementation of an imported economic liberalism imposed by the military. The ominous consequences of that policy are the cause for the huge wave of critcism that has arisen in all sectors of production, which are concerned with the closing of small and medium industries and growing unemployment. A foreign debt of almost $5 billion, a deficit-ridden balance of trade, the virtual paralysis of production, and the alarming loss of monetary reserves characterize the present economic crisis. Coupled with the spiraling cost of living, the brunt of the crisis is borne by the working classes.

This unpopular policy has isolated the regime, as evidenced in recent years by the failure of all its institutionalization plans. In 1980 the official text of the constitutional draft bill prepared by the military was rejected by the people at the polls. Two years later, the most markedly opposition sectors of the traditional political parties triumphed in those groups' so-called internal elections.

In both military maneuvers, the people reaffirmed their decision to continue the struggle for a return to democracy and the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Luis Berceren, Jose Luis Macera, Raul Sendic, Jaime Perez, Rita Ibarburu, and Gerardo Castro.

The people's resistance has not faltered during these 10 years. The dictatorship should have yielded to the workers' demands, permitting them to held the 1 May rally. On that day, the 47 unions of the Workers Inter-Union Plenary, an unauthorized organization formed by the workers to replace the National Confederation of Workers, gathered 250,000 proletarians around the legislative palace in an impressive rally, described as a new victory in the difficult struggle to regain liberty and rights.

GRENADA

COARD TALKS WITH SFRY OFFICIALS IN BELGRADE

FL282345 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning Bernard Coard today held discussions in Belgrade with officials of the Yugoslav Government and party on mutual cooperation between that nation and Grenada. The discussions, described as extremely cordial and fruitful, centered on the development of economic and trade ties between Grenada and Yugoslavia. It is expected that further talks between the two sides will be held this coming week.

Comrade Coard [words indistinct] has also been holding bilateral discussions with delegates [words indistinct] attending the UN meeting. [Passage indistinct]

Comrade Coard leaves Belgrade tomorrow for London where he will meet tour operators and representatives of several companies and business enterprises. At the meetings, focus will be on economic cooperation to develop the tourism and manufacturing sectors in Grenada. On Friday, Comrade Coard will deliver the (keynote) address at a ceremony organized by the Caribbean Teachers Association in Britain. He will speak on the relevance of the Grenada revolution [words indistinct].

CARRIACOU MILITARY MANEUVERS TERMED SUCCESSFUL

FL290105 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The (?Maximilian) maneuvers held in Carriacou last weekend saw the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces there displaying a high level of organization, skill, and competence than in any previous Carriacou maneuver. This statement has been made by Leftenant (Julian Andrews) of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Lt (Andrews) told RFG [Radio Free Grenada] News today that the success of last weekend's maneuver was due mainly to the quality of organization within the units, the high morale of the participating militia members, and the cooperation of the people of Carriacou, especially the business sector.

He said the comrades of the Carriacou militia had [words indistinct] motorcade by the participating units (?through) Carriacou on Sunday and the maneuver climaxed with a rally at Hillsborough. Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman and Comrade Ian St Bernard of the (?Party) Central Committee of the NJM [New Jewel Movement] spoke at the rally.

JAMAICA

DAILY FAVORS DEBATE ON NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

FL281541 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jun 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Primacy of Parliament"]

[Text] The opposition has tabled in Parliament a motion of no-confidence in the Government over the new economic measures announced by the Prime Minister last week. We expect that this motion will be debated quickly and in a manner in keeping with the national interest.

In alerting the country to the newest crisis of economic austerity, the Prime Minister opted for a nationwide broadcast on radio and television last Wednesday night. This was followed on Thursday by the formal tabling of a Ministry paper in Parliament setting out the details of the new economic measures. The sweeping effects of the new measures have sparked a national debate by way of press and radio, on the street, and elsewhere. Parliament, the principal forum, should have its turn.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the opposition sought to initiate such a debate by the formal tabling of a non-confidence motion -- a time-honoured parliamentary procedure that is justified by the urgency of the subject matter. The opposition has gone a step further, however, by declaring its intention to cease participating in the sectoral debate. As this has evolved in recent year, the sectoral debate is a sequel to the budget debate which is now confined, as happened this year, to three Ministers and two opposition spokesmen. Thus far, the first of two scheduled sectoral debates has covered the portfolios of Labour, Public Utilities, Social Security, Education and Construction.

Mr. Seymour Mullings, for the oppsition, has taken the position that the new economic measures make the sectoral debate "a farce" in that there is no budget. In fact, what the Government has announced is that there will be budgetary cutbacks. House Leader, Mr. J.A.G. Smith, set this in perspective referring to "the $147 million fiscal cut from a $3.2 billion budget."

It may well be that a debate on a no-confidence motion is the appropriate vehicle to tell the nation where the cutbacks will be effected. In this way even the portfolio subjects already covered in the sectoral debate, and which may be affected by cutbacks, can be dealt with.

The matter of timing of such a debate may be governed by established parliamentary convention. Matters of privilege normally take precedence over other business. An opposition demand for debate on a no-confidence motion is normally accorded priority, depending on the exigencies of Government business. In this instance, we fell the sectoral debate, which is scheduled to continue to the end of June, should be suspended for a debate on the no-confidence motion which, as it is framed, can cover the state of the economy and the impact of the new measures.

In such an exercise, it is perhaps inevitable that the political implications will be canvassed. But we would hope that the Parliament can avoid the bitterness of recrimination and the placement of blame for the far more important duty to inform the country on the economic realities we face. The nation demands no less of its Parliament in this 21st year of nationhood.

By withdrawing from the sectoral debate yesterday, as it did on Tuesday, the opposition may give the impression that it is not serious about pressing for debate on the non-confidence motion.